APIC KEYNOTER®

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME VIII, Number 3 ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY AUTUMN 1969

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1940

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Roosevelt and Wallace)
27,243,466
(449)

REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Dewey and Bricker)
22,304,755
(82)

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
(Roosevelt and Wallace)
*

SOCIALIST PARTY
(Thomas and Krueger)
99,557

PROHIBITION PARTY
(Babson and Moorman)
57,812

COMMUNIST PARTY
(Browder and Ford)
46,251

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
(Aiken and Orange)
14,861

INDEPENDENT
(Alfred Knutson)
no vote

GREENBACK PARTY
(Zahnd and Yates)
no vote

* American Labor Party vote included with Democratic Party vote.

APIC KEYNOTER® ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY BY APIC AUTUMN 1969

STAFF: Editor - U. I. Chick Harris, #139, 6223 Mardel Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63109.
Assoc Editor - Donald Coney, #202, 66 Golf Street, Newington, Conn. 06111.

FEATURES: THE 1940 CAMPAIGN, Gene McGreevy, 1735 Jersey Ridge Rd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.
BOOK REVIEW, Jon D. Curtis, 2 Kimberly Street, Albany, New York. 12205.
FOR THE NEWER COLLECTOR, Webster Haven, 324 Monticello Dr. N., Syracuse, NY. 13205.
CAN YOU IDENTIFY?. Mrs. Marian Ford, 3902 Woodfield, Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403.
APIC CHAPTER NEWS, Ferd O'Brien, 1360 N. Sandburg Tr., Chicago, Ill. 60610.
BRUMMAGEM, Wayne G. LaPoe, 11986 Lakeside Place NE, Seattle, Wash. 98125.

OFFICERS OF THE APIC:
President, Wayne G. LaPoe, #23 (address above)
Vice Presidents: Region #1 - Webster T. Haven, #131. Region #2 - Stanley King, #442.
Region #3 - Bill M. Opie, #265. Region #4 - Mrs. Lois Rathbone, #328.
Region #5 - Mrs. Marian Ford, #784.....
Secretary-Treasurer, Stephen H. Bibler, #138.
4144 SE Clinton Street, Portland Oregon 97202.

APIC BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Kenton Broyles, #129. Herbert Collins, #349. Donald B. Coney, #202. J. Doyle DeWitt, #25.
Byron M. Hoke, #71. Gene McGreevy, #137. Hal N. Ottaway, #35. Edwin E. Puls, #53.

APIC PAST-PRESIDENTS:
Joseph W. Fuld, #1. U. I Chick Harris, #139. Ferd O'Brien, #103. Robert Sterling, #173.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1940 - See KEYNOTER cover and Page 5.

World War II had engulfed Europe, with Hitler controlling most of the Continent and England hanging on by a thread. We were lease-lending material but Roosevelt promised that we'd not send our boys---the times made it easy for Roosevelt to break the third term tradition. His announced candidacy met with much party opposition, especially from his VP, John Garner and James A. Farley. Party Chairman. The voters felt otherwise, for in four major primaries, FDR beat his opponents by as much as six to one, and by Convention time he was only 45 votes shor of nomination. It was a first ballot victory, with 946 votes, Farley 73, Garner 61, Senator Tydings of Maryland 9½, and Cordell Hull 5½. FDR wanted Henry Wallace for Vice President, but he had considerable opposition in William Bankhead, Jesse Jones, and Paul V. McNutt.....The Republican ticket was up for grabs with the front runner being 'Mr. Conservative', Robert Taft, The tough NY crime-busting D.A., Tom Dewey and Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan also given a chance, were meeting a real challenge from a corporation executive, Wendell L. Willkie, a political unknown. The first ballot gave Dewey 360 votes, Taft 121, Willkie 105, Vandenberg 76, with several others receiving nominal support. Willkie the favorite of the galleries, strength grew on every ballot and on the sixth, Vandenberg released the Michigan delegation, and Pennsylvania put him over the top. Senator Charles McNary of Oregon was the choice for V.P.. The Socialist Party nominated the perenniel Norman Thomas, and Maynard C. Krueger. The Prohibition Party was given new life and capital by Roger W. Babson who ran with Edgar V. Moorman. The Communist Party was a duplicate of the previous campaign with Earl Browder and James W. Ford heading the ticket. The Socialist Labor Party supported John W. Aiken and Aaron M. Orange, while the Greenback nominees were John Zahnd and James E. Yates. One Independent Alfred Knutson also ran.....Willkie carried on pretty much of a 'me too' campaign, with the 'No Third Term' being the big issue, and it is said that one hundred million buttons supported the anti-Roosevelt campaign. Roosevelt campaigned very little until the final days, when he took to the air-waves---once again his oratorical eloquence made the difference and he won by over five million votes. The people did not want to change horses--FDR became the first third term President, with the Iowan, Henry Wallace as the new Vice President.

(Condensed from material, researched and written by Jon Curtis, #1438)

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1876 CAMPAIGN -- ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST SOLICITED!!!

1970 dues are now due, use the enclosed envelope, listing complete information and $5.00 payment--send today to our Secretary-Treasurer, so that additional reminders will not be necess.

This issue of the KEYNOTER was delayed so that the enclosed, updated APIC Price Guide could be included. A fine job, Edwin E. Puls and Byron M. Hoke, and all who helped the Committee. Remember this is a composite of the current values, as determined by the more knowledgable collectors. It is as the name implies, A GUIDE, use it as such, plus good common sense.....

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

from Wayne G. LaPoe, #23

1970 CONVENTION

Dates: August 27, 28 and 29, 1970. Place: The Parker House
Boston, Massachusetts

There have been a number of suggestions that our National Convention be scheduled for three days rather than the usual two. The problem of arranging the business meetings, auctions, bourse and other activities in two days and the anticipation of a record attendance in 1970 gave weight to the suggestions. Consequently, we have added another day which should guarantee a great Convention.

Chairman Bill Singer has concluded arrangements with the historic Parker House for Convention activities. In addition to being the originator of the famous Parker House rolls and the innkeeper to many presidents, The Parker House is centrally located near the Boston Common and the start of the Freedom Trail. The Freedom Trail is a well-marked 1½ mile walk passing the State House (called the "new" State House - it was built in 1795!), Park Street Church, Old Granary Burying Ground, King's Chapel, Site of the First Public School, Statue of Benjamin Franklin, Old State House (built 1713), Boston Massacre Site, Faneuil Hall, Paul Revere House and ending at the Old North Church. There is probably more American history related to these 1½ miles than to any comparable area in the country. In addition, nearby are the U.S.S. Constitution, Bunker Hill Monument, Lexington and Concord, Plymouth and many other points of interest. Make your plans now to attend the 1970 APIC National Convention.

Several APIC members have expressed interest in a facility for advertising items wanted and for sale. At one time advertising was accepted in the membership roster. However, since the roster is an annual publication the advertising was not timely and the size of the roster today would make this impractical. Over the years some privately sponsored advertising sheets have been started and folded. It has been suggested that The Keynoter carry advertisements. Here again, the quarterly publication schedule would probably discourage other than "institutional" type advertising since most collectors would not want to hold a desirable item as much as three months for a buyer. Also, this would add significantly to the present workload of The Keynoter Editor. However, I wonder if the facilities now available to us are not adequate to take care of exchanges? There are some excellent and frequent mail auctions available to all. The number of local and regional meetings has increased substantially in the past few years affording opportunities for buying, selling and trading, fixed price lists are circulated frequently, Political Americana (formerly The Gold Bug) is once again accepting advertising and last, but not to be overlooked, are the opportunities in the membership roster. Here is a highly selective list of collectors sharing the same interests and a ready market whether you want to trade, sell or buy.

For the Newer Collector

by Webster T. Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Dr. N., Syracuse, NY 13205.

Q. What does the term "Gerrymander" connote?
A. Gerrymandering is the dividing or reshaping of a voting area with the intent of giving an unfair advantage to one political party. Elbridge Gerry when Governor of Massachusetts signed such a bill, though he was not its sponsor. He later was the fifth Vice President during the second term of James Madison.

Q. On a recent dealer's list I saw the expression, "bug, six o'clock." Will you please explain this for me.
A. The "bug" refers to the Union Label. "Six o'clock" denotes the position on the button that the bug appeared in contrast to the numbers on the dial of a watch. In other words the label was at the bottom.

Q. I have a button that reads "YAF BACKS BARRY." What does the YAF stand for?
A. This is a real right wing or conservative organization that is known as Young Americans for Freedom.

Q. Do you consider advertising cards as political items?
A. Yes. I, like many other collectors save advertising or trade cards. See the article in the Supplement issued with the Autumn 1966 KEYNOTER. It was written by Edmund Sullivan #264.

Q. When was the American Political Items Collectors organized?
A. APIC was founded in 1945. You will note that date appears on our emblem. It was reorganized in 1960. There is a short history of the organization on the inside front cover of the 1969 Membership Roster.

Q. We have frequently had two Presidents in the same year. Have we ever had three or more in one year?
A. Yes, this happened twice. In 1841 Van Buren, Wm. Henry Harrison and Tyler were President and in 1881, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur held the office.

Q. Is the "EMK-72" button a true political item?
A. Until a candidate is nominated by a party he is considered a "hopeful." Most collectors today include hopefuls in their collection. Among the 1968 hopefuls were: Stassen, Reagan, Rockefeller, Romney, McCarthy, Bobby Kennedy, McGovern and L. B. Johnson. In view of the accident on Chapaquiddick Island, Mass., it is now doubtful that he will permit his name to be placed in nomination. However, he was a hopeful at the time that the button was issued.

Q. I recently obtained a button with "For President" above and "Austin Burton" below the picture of a man wearing an Indian headdress. Can you tell me something about him?
A. According to the literature he distributed, he is in the novelty business as a manufacturer in New York City. He campaigned as a veep candidate on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, in the New Hampshire primaries in 1968, in full Indian regalia. He is a full or part Indian of the Delaware Tribe and used the name, Chief Burning Wood.

Q. In 1968 the Republican Party held its National Convention in Miami, Florida. Was this the first convention of a major party that was not held in the north?
A. The Republican party helds its convention in Baltimore, Maryland in 1864, Kansas City, Missouri in 1928, and in St. Louis, Missouri in 1896. The Democratic Party held conventions in St. Louis, Missouri in 1876, 1888, 1904 and 1916, in Baltimore, Maryland in 1860, 1872 and 1912, in Charleston, South Carolina in 1860, in Denver, Colorado in 1908, Houston, Texas in 1928, San Francisco, California in 1920 and 1960, Kansas City, Missouri in 1900 and Los Angeles, California in 1960.

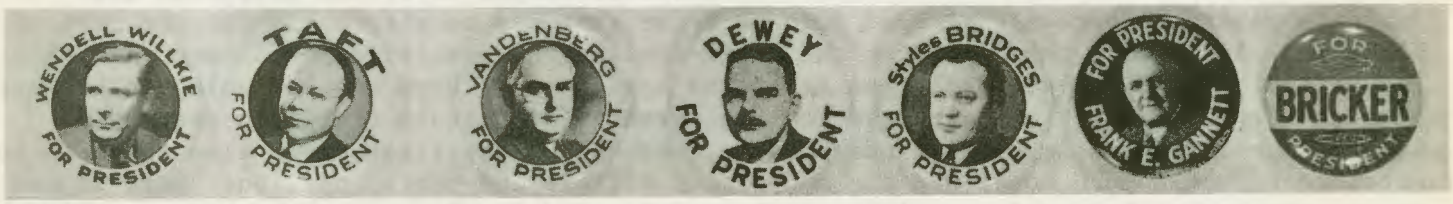
THE CAMPAIGN OF 1940

by Gene F. McGreevy, #137

The Presidential election year of 1940 was to become one of the most controversial in American history. The ominous clouds of World War II were threatening to engulf most of mankind and the United States was less than a year and a half from becoming an active combatant. The impending world conflagration was to become a major issue before the electorate in 1940 but it was almost overshadowed by the unprecedented try for a third term by Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Democratic Convention delegates meeting in Chicago July 15-19 were beating the drums for the third straight Roosevelt bandwagon. But this was not true of some of the prominent Democratic leaders who were violently opposed to a third term and who split with F.D.R. over this hotly contested challenge. Foremost in the ranks of those opposed was Vice-President John Nance Garner and Postmaster General and former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, James A. Farley. Farley, Garner and Cordell Hull all would have liked the nomination but Roosevelt's infectious personality and the filial devotion of his followers was too much for anyone to overcome and despite Farley's opposition during the convention the champion campaigner from Hyde Park became the first President to be nominated for a third term. Prior to his decision to go for the precedent shattering third term Roosevelt felt that Hull was a too cautious person and he asserted that Farley could not win the election because of his Catholic faith. A study of the Roosevelt era leads to respect for both Hull and Farley and a feeling that they performed the functions best suited to their talents.

Because of Garner's opposition F.D.R. looked elsewhere for a running mate and decided on Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace of Iowa. Wallace, an Agrarian leader and Hybrid seed corn pioneer was a surprise choice but Roosevelt insisted and so the ticket was formed. Many of the Chicago delegates felt that only Roosevelt could win and therefore, were interested in no one else and gave thunderous applause and acclamation when the New York Bred Charmer and the Midwest farmer were nominated.

The Republicans were faced with an altogether different problem. Meeting in Philadelphia prior to the Democrats on June 24-29 they were expected to nominate either Senator Robert Taft of Ohio or Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, both strong isolationists - or possibly the young District Attorney from New York, Tom Dewey.



Neither of the front runners for the Republican nomination seemed powerful enough to defeat F.D.R. who many G.O.P. leaders anticipated would make an unprecedented bid for a third successive term in the White House. New York's young District Attorney, "Racket Buster" Thomas E. Dewey, made an impressive showing in the Primaries, but his youth and inexperience led observers to brush him off as "Buster" Dewey. "Dewey," Secretary Harold Ickes commented, "had thrown his diaper in the ring."

Dewey's chief rival, Robert Taft, had made his mark quickly in the Senate, but his conservatism and his glacial personality made him an easy target for a captivating campaigner like Roosevelt.

However, they had not reckoned with the pressure from outside the convention by followers of the tousle-haired utility executive Wendell Willkie. Willkie's

reputation, founded on his vigorous opposition to the Tennessee Valley Authority, had been extended by an equally vocal commentary on public affairs. The galleries at Philadelphia packed with Willkie supporters, somewhat like the Wigwam and the Lincoln supporters eighty years before, had a definite effect on the delegates and many historians feel that the constant chanting of "We Want Willkie" was mainly responsible in helping the undecided delegates to jump on his bandwagon.

The G.O.P. convention blew up in the faces of the Old Guard. Dewey jumped to his expected big lead on the first ballot with 360 votes followed by Taft's 189 and Willkie's 105 but Dewey soon cracked and when he did, Willkie's men like Minnesota's Harold Stassen moved around the floor picking off Dewey delegates with remarkable ease. On the sixth ballot the convention named Wendell Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee. To balance their internationalist utility tycoon candidate, the delegates chose Senator Charles McNary, an isolationist from public power conscious Oregon, as their Vice-Presidential candidate.

Willkie, who still had his hair cut country style, and who it was noted had two farms he actually farmed might appeal to the folks back home. Willkie, himself, especially after a sparkling performance on the popular radio quiz program "Information Please" attracted young Republicans who started a grass roots movement for the former President of Commonwealth & Southern. Willkie, a lifelong Democrat who had voted for F.D.R. in 1932 and had but recently changed his party affiliation was almost unknown to the country as a whole prior to 1940.

In the campaign Willkie showed extraordinary vigor coupled with a gift for saying the wrong thing. He was not the candidate of the regular party workers but an amateur forced upon them, and he was not amenable to their advice. Stanley Walker wrote: "He is simply a big, two-fisted, middle Western American who happens to be at the same time a scholar and a gentleman. In any gathering he is about as anonymous and inconspicious as a buffalo bull in a herd of range cattle."

Roosevelt had calculatedly picked Chicago as the Convention site. "I am not overlooking the fact that Kelly could pack the galleries for us," the President remarked.

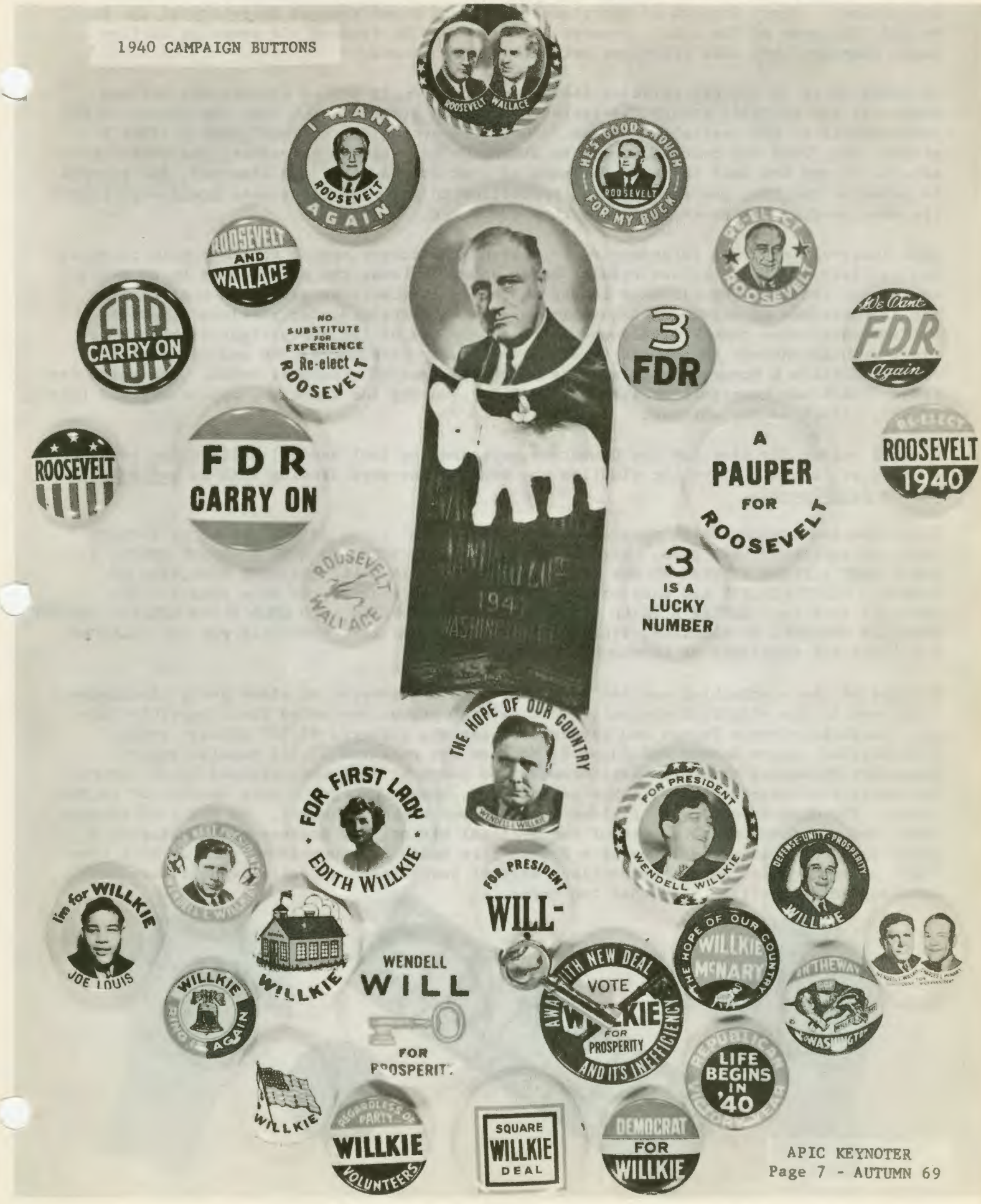
Of the four candidates who opposed F.D.R., Willkie was the only one that Roosevelt liked. He felt the Republicans didn't give him a strong enough candidate to run against in 1936, Alf Landon; he at one time had admired Hoover but had become disenchanted with him in later years and he could never stomach Thomas E. Dewey.

Worried about Willkie's Gallop Poll increases, worried whether he had guessed right on the public temper and the pace of rearmament, the destroyer deal, the draft and the Japanese embargo, Roosevelt slipped into an error that was to plague him for the rest of his life. In Boston, the day after the draft-drawing, he proclaimed: "I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again. Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars." He arranged for the transfer to Britain of 50 old destroyers in exchange for bases in British possessions, and he put the first peace time conscription Act into effect. Both moves had the support of Willkie and public opinion. Willkie was in almost as an embarrassing position as Roosevelt, and he also promised that no American boy should go to the "Shambles of a European Trench."

The American First Committee was formed in July, 1940 by Robert Wood of Sears Roebuck and Jay Hormel, Austin, Minnesota, meat packer. Nearly two-thirds of its members lived in the "Chicago Tribune" belt within three hundred miles of the Windy City - This committee flourished in the Midwest for several months and embraced such persons as Fr. Charles E. Coughlin, Gerald Nye, Charles A. Lindberg and others. However, because of their isolationist stand, they hurt rather than helped the G.O.P. cause.

For Roosevelt the campaign was an unhappy one and he took little pleasure in remembering it. He was clearly on the defensive, and the spirit of national unity no longer hovered

1940 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS



over his banners as in 1936 despite his appointment of two distinguished Republicans to his cabinet: Henry Stimson as Secretary of War and Frank Knox as Secretary of the Navy. He had lost none of his skill, however, and although he limited his campaign to five major speeches they were effective defenses of his record.

In domestic as in foregin policies there were no strongly marked differences between Roosevelt and Willkie, though the latter had a much greater faith than the former in the achievements of the capitalist system. "Only the strong can be free" went Willkie's slogan, and "Only the productive can be strong." He attacked therefore, the restrictive aspects of the New Deal but accepted much of what it had done. He promised, for example to preserve the TVA, despite his long opposition to it. The electorate could expect much the same program whichever candidate they supported.

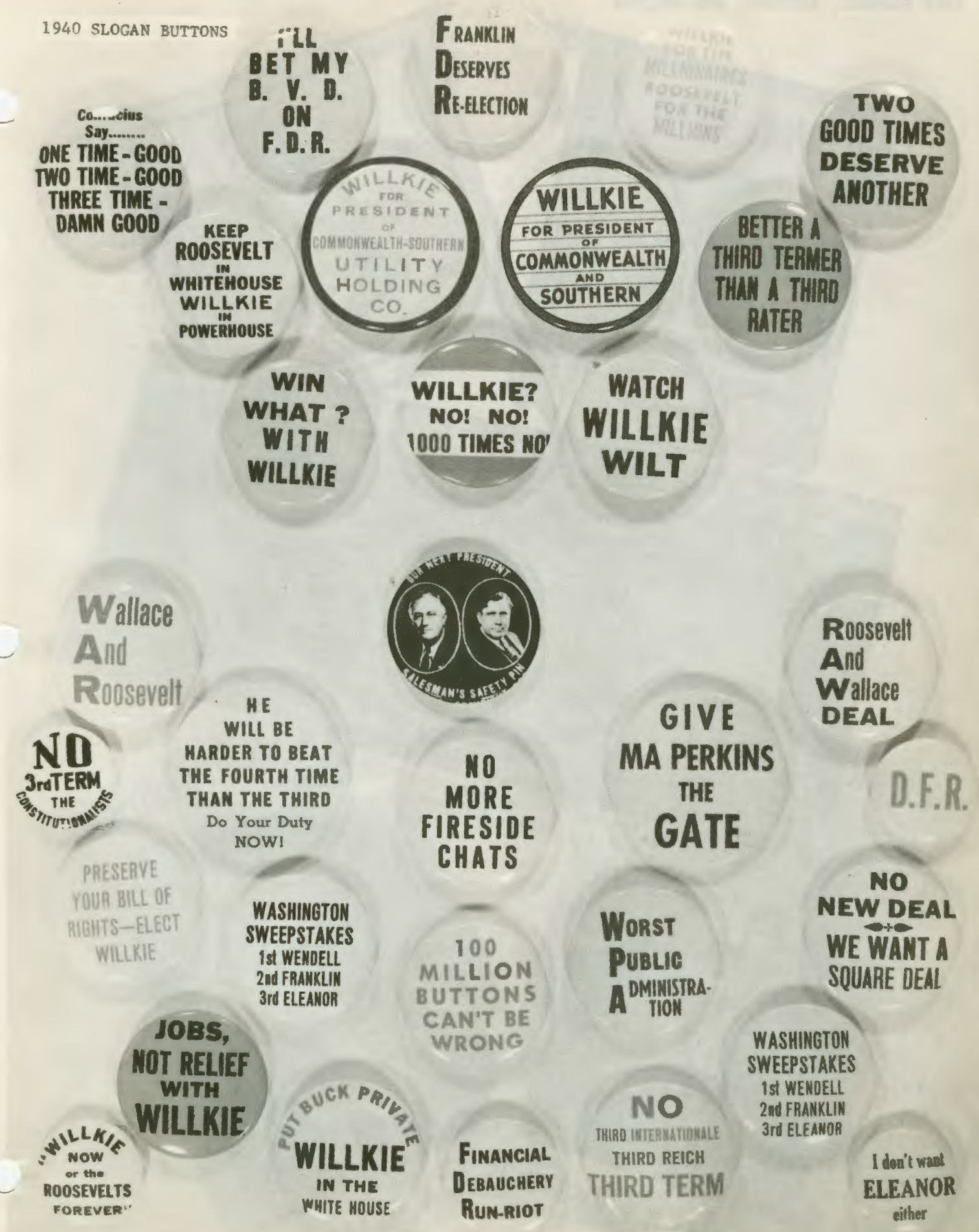
When Roosevelt returned to Hyde Park to make his customary appeal to the people to vote, and to listen to the election results being announced over the air, he was by no means certain of victory. He listened to the radio alone because he wanted no company for the expectations of defeat - His pessimism was not justified. He received almost five million more votes than Willkie, who carried only ten of the forty-eight states. The final results showed: Roosevelt & Wallace - Popular Vote 27,243,266 and 449 electoral votes. Willkie & McNary - Popular vote 22,304,755 and 82 electoral votes. The third term issue, which was constantly raised by the G.O.P. during the campaign, apparently had little, if any, effect on the outcome.

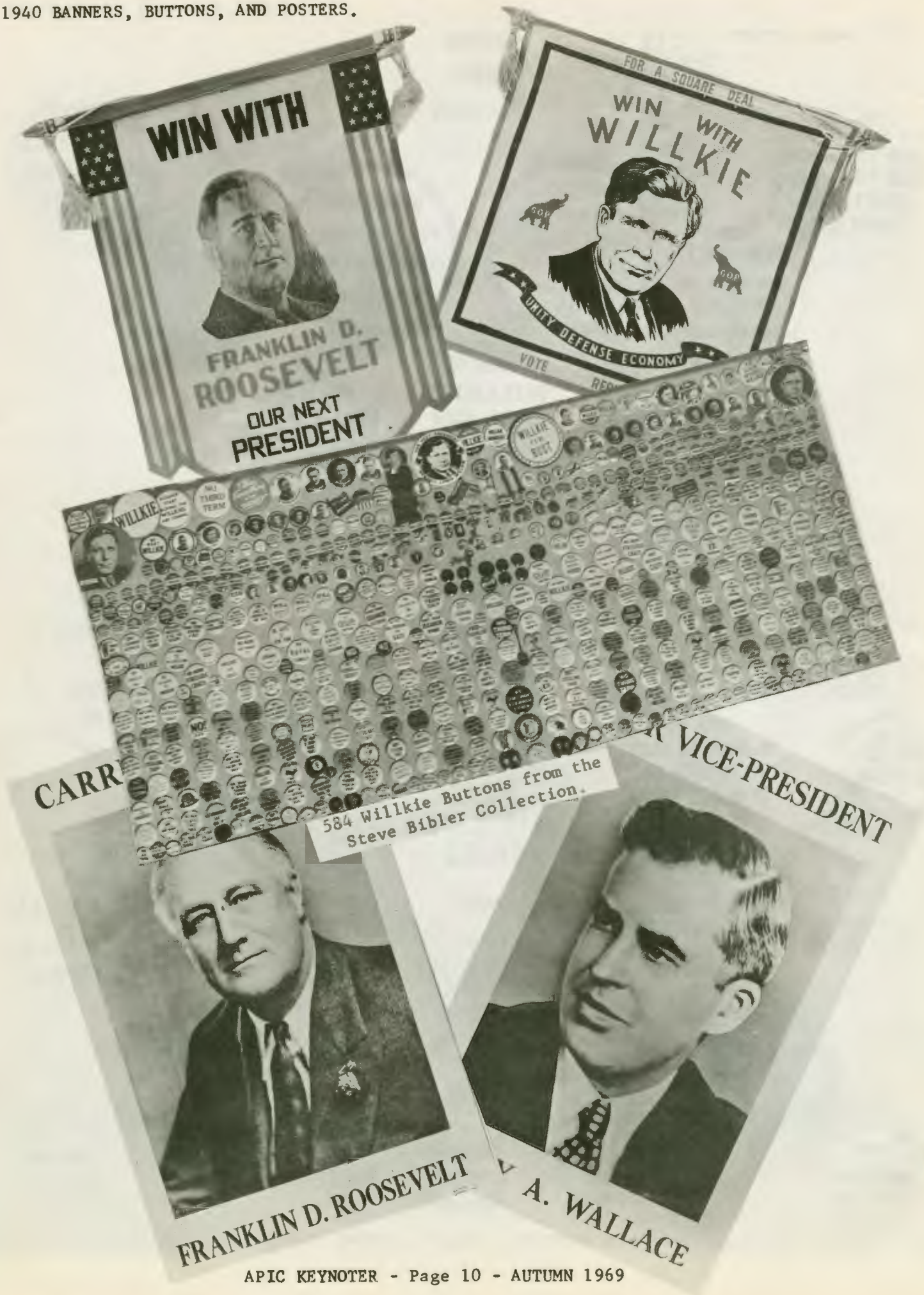
A month before the election the Democrats were denying that Wendell Willkie had ever been a Democrat; a month after the election the Republicans were denying that he had ever been been a Republican.

This election brought forth many desirable collectors' items in the way of anti-third term and anti-Roosevelt pins. For example - NO THIRD TERM; NO MORE FIRESIDE CHATS, I DON'T WANT ELEANOR EITHER; NO NEW DEAL - WE WANT A FAIR DEAL; PRESERVE YOUR BILL OF RIGHTS - ELECT WILLKIE and many others. On the other side of the coin pins carried messages such as: BETTER A THIRD TERMER THAN A THIRD RATER, TWO GOOD TERMS DESERVE ANOTHER, FRANKLIN DESERVES RE-ELECTION; WILLKIE FOR THE MILLIONAIRES, ROOSEVELT FOR THE MILLIONS, & WILLKIE FOR PRESIDENT OF COMMONWEALTH & SOUTHERN.

Because of the approaching war and the third term controversy no minor party candidates were even in the slightest contention but several groups nominated their hopefuls such as: Socialist-Norman Thomas and Maynard Krueger who garnered 99,557 popular votes; Prohibition: Roger Babson and Edgar V. Moorman who received 57,812 popular votes; Communist Perennial candidate Earl Browder and James W. Ford who obtained 46,251 votes and Socialist Labor: John W. Acken and Aaron M. Orange who got a mere trickle of 14,861 votes. The Greenbackers also fielded a ticket but with no results. So the 1940 conventions and election became a part of our National history and Roosevelt's winning of a third term and four years later of a fourth term ended any successors idea of more than eight years of White House tenure since several years later a Constitutional Amendment was adopted prohibiting more than two terms.

1940 SLOGAN BUTTONS


I'LL BET MY B. V. D. ON F.D.R.
FRANKLIN DESERVES RE-ELECTION
Co....cius Say..... ONE TIME - GOOD TWO TIME - GOOD THREE TIME - DAMN GOOD
TWO GOOD TIMES DESERVE ANOTHER
KEEP ROOSEVELT IN WHITEHOUSE WILLKIE IN POWERHOUSE
WILLKIE FOR PRESIDENT OF COMMONWEALTH-SOUTHERN UTILITY HOLDING CO.
WILLKIE FOR PRESIDENT OF COMMONWEALTH AND SOUTHERN
BETTER A THIRD TERMER THAN A THIRD RATER
WIN WHAT ? WITH WILLKIE
WILLKIE? NO! NO! 1000 TIMES NO!
WATCH WILLKIE WILT
OUR NEXT PRESIDENT
SALESMAN'S SAFETY PIN
Wallace And Roosevelt
Roosevelt And Wallace DEAL
NO 3rd TERM THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS
HE WILL BE HARDER TO BEAT THE FOURTH TIME THAN THE THIRD Do Your Duty NOW!
NO MORE FIRESIDE CHATS
GIVE MA PERKINS THE GATE
D.F.R.
PRESERVE YOUR BILL OF RIGHTS—ELECT WILLKIE
WASHINGTON SWEEPSTAKES 1st WENDELL 2nd FRANKLIN 3rd ELEANOR
100 MILLION BUTTONS CAN'T BE WRONG
WORST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
NO NEW DEAL WE WANT A SQUARE DEAL
JOBS, NOT RELIEF WITH WILLKIE
WASHINGTON SWEEPSTAKES 1st WENDELL 2nd FRANKLIN 3rd ELEANOR
"WILLKIE NOW or the ROOSEVELTS FOREVER!"
PUT BUCK PRIVATE WILLKIE IN THE WHITE HOUSE
FINANCIAL DEBAUCHERY RUN-RIOT
NO THIRD INTERNATIONALE THIRD REICH THIRD TERM
I don't want ELEANOR either

1940 BANNERS, BUTTONS, AND POSTERS.

TWO CARDS OF 1940 SAMPLE BUTTONS

BUTTONS! BUTTONS!! BUTTONS!!!

Sometimes we wonder how many millions of Buttons we have made in almost fifty years of manufacturing! Large Buttons and small Buttons; Buttons with a sweetheart's picture; Anniversary Buttons for twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, one hundred fifty years; Commemorative Buttons for the great and near great; Campaign Buttons; Advertising Buttons—many different kinds for many purposes. An order for one Button for a special honor—an order for a million—two millions—five millions for a campaign, or to boost some national movement. Membership Buttons for high school clubs or for great international organizations such as Rotary International. Community Chest Buttons for Africa—Coolie Employee Buttons for Asia—Religious Buttons for South America, Australia, etc.

They are all in the days work and we have taken them in our stride.

You have been, are now, or will be using Buttons. It seems as though *every* man, woman, and child in the world has use for Celluloid Buttons at one time or another.

When you are in the market we will be glad to submit samples or sketches and quote prices without obligation, and you will have the benefit of our years of experience when we offer suggestions.

ST. LOUIS BUTTON COMPANY

415 Lucas Avenue *Established 1893* **St. Louis, Mo.**

Pictured are some of the sample buttons issued in 1940 by the St. Louis Button Company. Most manufacturers made a set of samples of each candidate. Note the greater number of Republican items. This was also true of several other manufacturers. Undoubtedly some of the real rarities of today were actually never bought--and today it's just the small quantity of samples of which we are hoping to find a specimen. St. Louis Button sold out some years ago, as have many of the small manufacturers, and from a collector's viewpoint this is bad news. They as well as many of the smaller operators had real craftsmen who knew how and took pride in turning out a quality product. Their output usually was small since their prices were not competitive with the volume houses and most items from such companies are desirable today.

EDITORIALIZING *with 'Chick'*

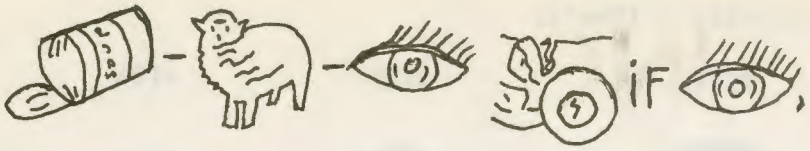
The Parties on the Ballot - 1968, research project scheduled with this issue was a most interesting project even though it proved much more time consuming than anticipated. Members from twenty-three states responded to the request in the KEYNOTER for specimen ballots and a big thank you to each--wish I had kept a record of each who did, so I could list. The remaining States were contacted by letter and all but five were co-operative, to the request for a ballot and official tabulation of the voting. To those who did not respond or whose information was incomplete a phone contact was made--in Montana 'The New Party' was listed on the ballot but with no candidates. The Secretary of State could not help other than to supply the name of the party filing the nominating petition--another call to this individual gave the information that McCarthy and Paul Dwyer had been the candidates but since they had asked to withdraw, no names were shown. Most of the States make it most difficult for minor parties to get on the ballot and most provide no blank space to vote for other than those listed. The true minor party strength therefore is quite underestimated as many States just do not divulge actual voting, other than to tabulate it with scattering totals or even fail to list it at all. It would seem every person's vote should be counted--but when one sees how some citizens (are they really) throw their votes away it is understandable that each vote cannot be tabulated. Georgia gives great detail and shows that even Donald Duck received a vote. It is hoped that you find this project interesting and worthwhile.

At the Great Lakes meeting in one of the late evening gab fests the 'We'll Win With Watson' buttons come under discussion. There are two sizes, 7/8 and 1¼", red, white and blue, celluloid, as well as a metallic stick pin with a profile view of a man and 'Watson'. None of the knowledgeable collectors consider these items to be of the Tom Watson (of Georgia) People's Party campaign of 1900-04 or 08. There are several reasons for this conclusion: #1. Slogan buttons were not in vogue in 00-04-08, picture pins were. #2. The style is definitely tailored after the 'We'll Win With Wilson' pins of 1916. #3. In the archives of the Indiana State Museum there were just a few political buttons, but there were both the 7/8 and 1¼" in quantity along with other, James E. Watson for Governor picture buttons etc. #4. The stick pin looks nothing like Tom Watson and looks somewhat newer than this period. While it may never be proven one way or the other, and every collector will have to make his own decision if he wishes to include these 'Watson' items with his minor party group, one can't help but feel that the items should not be so labelled and should not command the prices currently being realized.

In answer to questions regarding the status of the various Candidate projects, it can be said that several are nearing completion. The 1963 John W. Davis project which I have been enlarging is one in that classification, as well as Marian Ford's Hoover project. Other projects in various stages of completion are: McKinley, Parker, TR, Harding, Cox, Landon, Coolidge etc.

Leon Weisel, #371, is moving along with an FDR research booklet. He intends to picture all types of material from the four campaigns and related Rooseveltania. He believes the booklet will cost about $5.00, and wishes to hear from all those interested--so he may know if there is enough interest to procede--(do not send money--just let him know if you're a prospective purchaser)--an early 1970 publication date is planned if enough collectors are interested--write Leon today.

DO IT YOURSELF - BUTTON FRAMES. Walter E. Jennings, #191, and his young collector son make frames which really look professional--they are very similar to the 'butterfly' frames, but are made from hosiery boxes and contact paper. Now that they are experienced they can make about 15 frames in an evening but could only finish several at first. The total cost per frame is only 30¢ each and since we have so many young collectors with limited budgets he has allowed the APIC to prepare reprints of his four page instructions, which pictures 16 illustrations. Its very well done and you'd like a set, send 25¢ in CASH to Button Frames, 6319 Tholozan, St. Louis, Missouri 63109. Walt, a big 'Thank you'!!



CAN YOU IDENTIFY?

by Marian Ford, #784.

Have had many interesting letters from our "detective" members. The result has been a considerable number of answers to old riddles ... for instance

#4 The gentleman is Robert L. Taylor, Democrat, who served as Governor of Tennessee in 1887-1891 and again in 1897-99. An interesting fact about him was that one of his political rivals was his own brother, Alfred, a Republican. Alfred also ended up as Governor of Tennessee in 1920.

#7 The bearded man within the keystone has been identified as Rudolph Blankenburg who was elected Mayor of Philadelphia in 1911.

#150 Here's another foreign political figure, William Gladstone, Prime Minister of England 1868-74, 1880-85, 1886, 1892-94. He died in 1898, so perhaps this is a memorial item. It also could be part of a set of foreign heads of state.

#151 Undoubtedly someone can fill in the missing facts for Mr. Love after noting the pictures below. Clarence D. Van Zandt was elected Mayor of Rochester, N.Y. in 1925. Now who and what about Love ?

#154 Rochester again ... George C. Staud, a Democrat, was elected Mayor of Rochester in 1914.

#162 The little silver handled broom is a companion piece to the Stevenson silver hole-in-the-shoe tie tack, according to many of you members. They do make an interesting pair.

#164 Several members felt this was a Farrell Dobbs pin. However, it was positively identified by five San Franciscans as a pin for Harold Dobbs who ran for Mayor of San Francisco against John Shelley in 1963 and against Joseph Alioto in 1967. Dobbs lost both races to his Democratic opponents.

#168 This pin is very non-political. Palmer refers to the "Palmer method" of handwriting, the P.H.C. standing for Palmer Handwriting Club.

#169 In 1968 the Bank of America in California distributed these pins to their own employees. They were to be worn in order to encourage the bank customers to vote on November 5th. A member in San Diego wrote that the pins were also given away at the Republican headquarters there.

****

Everyone can play in this game. Let's hear opinions (or better still, real facts) on the age of Franklin Roosevelt when the 2nd and 3rd pictures were taken ... or, in other words, what office was he running for? Of course, the 1st picture was for the U.S. Senatorial race of 1914 when he lost to Gerard for the Democratic nomination. One extra bit of information is that the 3½" pin was made in Omaha, Nebraska. Note what frames Roosevelt's face on that pin ... crutches???

Can You Identify ? (Con't)

#170 #171 #172 #173 #174

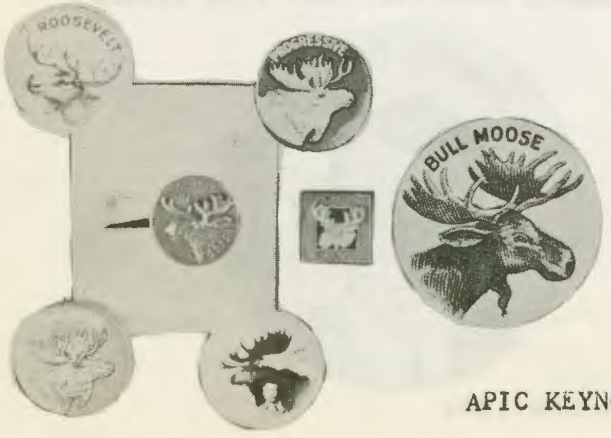
#175 #176 #177 #178

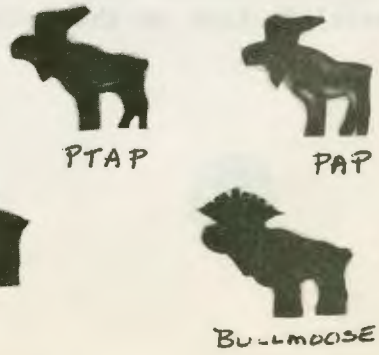
#179 #180 #181 #182

Kennedy pins ????? TEN O'CLOCK CLUB Pair of pins have donkeys on the border

****

There have been so many questions about Theodore Roosevelt and the various "Bullmoose" items that it seems time to straighten out the puzzle. The term, "BULLMOOSE", originated in 1900 when Marcus Hanna was mapping out Roosevelt's vice-presidential campaign. He ended up with a 20,000 mile tour of 24 states. This type of campaigning was relatively new, and Hanna was dubious of the ability of T.R. to carry out the plans. Roosevelt replied, "I am strong as a bull moose. You can use me up to the limit." There were very few references to this "moose" term until 1912 when Roosevelt ran on the Progressive Party ticket. At that time it was picked up and became the dominant theme and symbol of the Progressive movement. We now see Roosevelt (or T.R. & Johnson) pictures in moose heads, drawings of moose alone or the metal studs and pins shown below. The ones bearing the letters PTAP or PAP originally were Loyal Order of the Moose items. The letters stand for Purity, Temperance, Aid, Progress. The "Temperance" was later dropped. Aside from sheer guessing that some people might have used their Order of the Moose emblems as a show of support for Roosevelt, these pins should not be counted as political items. However there are others very similar that have either no words on them or do say BULLMOOSE. These have been authenticated as true 1912 Progressive Party pins.





APIC CHAPTER NEWS by Ferd O'Brien. #103.

NY-PA Chapter - Elmira, N.Y. August 15-16, 1969

The Third Biennial Convention was attended by one hundred and twenty-five. The APIC President and five national APIC Board members were also in attendance. A bourse was held both afternoons in the hotel ball room and on Friday evening Bob Lowe was banquet Toastmaster. Ken Broyles presented the Dean of our Chapter, Monroe Ray, #31 with a lovely plaque. Mrs. Marjorie Lundquist of Fanwood, N.J. won the door prize, presented by Monroe Ray. Stan King's slides and taped commentary on the life and campaign of Alton B. Parker was well done and well received. The following new officers were elected: President, Bob Lowe; Vice-President, Chuck Morgan; Secretary, Mrs. Agnes Gay; Treasurer, Ken Broyles; and Sergeant at Arms, Willard Smith. The meeting was followed by an auction which was conducted by Ken Broyles and Bob Franklin. Exhibits with special emphasis on Alton B. Parker were numerous. Mrs. Marian Ford sent the nearly completed Hoover project and our own Parker project also on display with the hopes that any who could make additions or corrections would do so, and thus expedite the day when these two projects will be ready for the printers.

Submitted by Webster T. Haven

Chicago Area Chapter - Sept. 26, 1969

Forty-one members were present at the autumn meeting of the Chicago Area Chapter. Roy Safanda lead a discussion on price ranges for rare or unique presidential buttons from recent years, aided by Leonard Stark, who presented some beneficial buying-trading tips. Nelson Chubb was appointed to chairman a committee to explore possible chapter projects for the coming year. The next chapter meeting will be held on Sunday, January 11 at the Second Presbyterian Church, 2000 S. Michigan Ave., in Chicago, at 2:00 p.m. Everyone is invited.

Larry L. Krug, Chapter Secretary

Gateway to the West Chapter - St. Louis, Missouri - 9/12/69

Twenty-one attended our third meeting. Discussion centered around Charter Membership and all members by December 31st will be considered as Charter Members of our APIC Chapter. Other topics were Brummagem, APIC membership, and a forthcoming Auction. The usual trading session rounded out an enjoyable evening. The next meeting will be held Sunday afternoon November 30th at 1:45 p.m. at 3700 Hampton Ave.

George McGrath, Secretary

California APIC Chapters

The Northern California Chapter held its meeting Oct. 5 in Hayward. The meeting was a great success with a large turnout of members. Harold Griffin of Sacramento was speaker of the evening. John Fraser is President, Ron Smith is Vice-President, and Barbara Gould is Secretary-Treasurer. Dan Bessie has resigned as President of the Southern California chapter, and has been replaced by Thomas Gerace. The next meeting will be November 9, 1969. Chapter officers are, Thomas Gerace, President; George Williams, Vice-President; and Tom Wooton, Scretary-Treasurer.

Submitted by Marian Ford

Wisconsin APIC Chapter, Madison, Wisconsin - October 5, 1969

The fall meeting was held in Madison, Wisconsin on Sunday, Oct. 5th, with a smaller than usual attendance. Discussion centered around the unpublished Harding project and membership expulsion. Elmer Koppelmann was elected President and Jack Putnam was re-elected Secretary. The candidate of the meeting, John F. Kennedy, was discussed and members displayed campaign memorabilia from his campaigns. The spring 1970 meeting will be April 12th in Milwaukee with Bill Hutchins, Jim Henry, and Joe Brown hosting and will feature displays of third party items from the past and discussion of third part candidates from 1968. The meeting concluded with buying, selling, and trading while enjoying refreshments, provided by the committee headed by Mrs. Ivan Imm.

Submitted by Jack Putnam

Great Lakes Chapter Meeting - Jackson, Michigan - October 17 & 18

Sixty-five collectors from Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Washington D.C. gathered for a fine meeting. There were many nice displays, topped off by a group of Prohibition Party items, prepared by Earl F. Dodge, #116. A bourse was held Friday evening and again Saturday morning with a noon luncheon and short business meeting. Jerry D. Roe, #503 acted as Toastmaster and Edwin E. Puls, #53 Chapter President, presided at the meeting.

Ohio Chapter Meeting - Oct. 24 & 25, 1969

The Ohio State Chapter met in Fremont Ohio for its biennial convention called by President, Judge Lynn Griffith, Jr. Gene Gunifon conducted a tour of the home of Rutherford B. Hayes. Friday night a number of collectors from Ohio and nearby states engaged in an informal trading session. Judge Griffith and Jack Gibson displayed some of the interesting items from the Jack Martin collection. At the business meeting on Saturday, the following slate of officers was elected: Dale Wagner, President; Gene Dunifon, Vice-President; and Jerry Wildenhaus, Secretary-Treasurer. Meetings will be held twice a year, and Fremont, Ohio was suggested as a possible site for the 1976 APIC convention, a century after the election of President Hayes.

Dale Wagner, President Ohio Chapter

Kansas Chapter Meeting, Dec. 7, 1969, at Winfield.

The fall meeting at the Stanley Kaufmans' will be held on December 7th and tables will be available at the informal gathering starting at 10 and lasting thru the afternoon.

BOOK REVIEW - The Farther Shores of Politics by George Thayer (1967)
(Simon and Schuster, Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York)

The book contains an excellent bibliography, a list of organizations that the Attorney-General's office considers subversive, an organization chart of the Ku Klux Klan, and finally an excellent list of voting returns for all Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates from 1860 to 1964 in addition to its main body of information.

The work starts on the political right with the history of the American Nazi Party and moves to the left. On the right are the National States Rights Party, the Christian Nationalist Party of Gerald L. K. Smith, The National Renaissance Party, the Klan and others. It also includes studies of the Minutemen, the Birchers, Buckley conversatism and the New York Conservative Party.

Thayer goes into the Black Nationalist movement and the Black Separatists as political groups: from these organizations Thayer then moves to the left, with the Liberal Party, the democratic socialism of the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party; study of the Communist and Socialist Workers Parties and a large section of the work deals with the "New Left."

To further encourage the third party devotee this book also includes the historical development of the Prohibition Party, the Greenback Party, Lar Daly's America First Party, the Vegetarian Party, the Theocratic Party, Kiajewski's Poor Man's Party and Eric Sebastian's Hamiltonian Party. It is the only book I have found which includes the platforms and history of the Christian Constitution Party of Richard K. Troxell, and the Constitution Party of John B. Lightburn and Theodore Billings.

Mr. Thayer has compiled an in-depth study of all these groups. Many of the leaders were personally interviewed by him. Many scholars emphasize going to primary sources for information, but for most of us this is impractical and the location of these movements is many times difficult to find.

I think that this book, although a secondary source, comes closer to being a primary source than any book available today. It's just under 600 pages of fascinating reading for those of you who are fascinated by the "fringe of the political world." After reading it, I can only say that there certainly is a great deal of room in the middle of the political spectrum and I never knew how comfortable it was to be in the middle.

Jon D. Curtis, #1438.

The Secretary's Corner

by Stephen H. Bibler

Our annual dues are again payable - $5.00 - may we have your remittance again promptly in the dues-mailer envelope enclosed with this issue? Please make your check payable to A.P.I.C.

Send your change of address to the Secretary-Treasurer, not KEYNOTER Editor. In event you move please notify us promptly. We get a lot of magazines returned - 38 this last quarter. By the time these are remailed, the expense runs to 30-35s each. Third class mailings are slow too. For example we had magazines returned as late as the middle of October that were mailed from St.Louis way back in August. And we received returned magazines the latter part of July from the Spring copies mailed in May. So be patient.

We passed the 1500 mark this fall! While the rate of growth has slackened off from election year (and free campaign buttons), we still continue to grow in membership. Considering our reorganization in 1960, this means that over 75% of us have continued to pay dues and remain members in good standing- this is pretty good for a nine year period. You must be avid collectors.

Applications for membership # 1815 through # 1899 as published in the Summer issue have been admitted to membership.

Applications for membership: The following applications were received in the last quarter. Should any member know of any good reason why any applicant should be excluded from membership in A.P.I.C., please send such objection, in writing, to the Secretary-Treasurer. If there are no objections filed prior to December 15, 1969, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the next issue. The list of applicants now include the names of the sponsors for the respective new members. These sponsors are shown in parenthesis after the data on the respective member.

1900- Edward A. Rottmann, 34 Woodbine Drive, Hicksville, New York 11801
Teacher, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (516)WE-1-6793, (Monroe Day)

1901- Mark D. Griffith, Box 496, Ashton, Illinois 61006, student,
1-c-i-l-q-z, (815)453-2681 (Raymond Kersten)

1902- Louis Parisi, R.D. # 1, Amsterdam, New York 12010, Dept. Head, Printing Dept., County of Montgomery, 2-c-i-l-r-z,
(518)842-4409, Fonda,NY (518)23601, (Wynn Kintz)

1903- Dennis T. Houg, 304 No. Indiana Avenue, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57103
antique dealer, 2-d-i-l-r-z, (605)332-6384

1904- Stanley J. Horzepa, Jr., 72 Stiles St., Waterbury, Connecticut06706
student, 1-c-h-l-q-u, (203)755-1516 (A. H. Wright)

1905- Dave Fenner, 3725 White Bear Avenue, White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110
high school student, 1-c-i-l-posters & autographed photos-q-z,
(612)429-9243

1906- Harvey B. Siegel, 45 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11225
History Teacher, 2-c-h-civil rights-l-q-z (Milton Dinkin)

1907- Joseph A. Moch, 479 Diamond Avenue N.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503
Estate Appraiser, (616)458-3373

1908- Roy L. Bayes, Sr., 760 Butler Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43223
Planning & scheduling, 2-e-d-h-l-q-z, 279-7818 (Edwin G. Hibarger)

1909- Kristi Wise, 303 South Randall, Madison, Wisconsin 53715
student, (608)256-8611, 1-c-i-l-m-q-u

1910- Dorothy K. O'Mara, 589 Race Brook Road, Orange, Connecticut 06477
Teacher, 2-c-h-m-q-u, (203)799-2002, (203)878-1731 (Chas. McSorley)

1911- Harry Hipler, 4236 Peachtree Circle E, Jacksonville, Florida 32207
student, 1-c-i-m-q-u-v, (904)398-8194

Applications for membership- continued.

1912- Michael R. McCaferty, Nevers Road, R.R.# 1, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, student, 1-c-i-Canadian political & mayor-m-r-z,(506)357-5921

1913- Gregrey J. Renstrom, Boston University, School of Theology, 745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts, 02167 student, 2-c-i-cause-m-q-z, (617)353-3050 (Peter G. Renstrom)

1914- Robert P. Crouch, 7739 Woodley Road, Clinton, Maryland 20735 student, U.S.S. staff, 2-c-i-l-q-z,(301)868-5365),(202)2258126(D.Wagner)

1915- Gabriel Pustel, 34 Laurelton Avenue, Jackson, New Jersey 08527 Psychologist, 3-c-i-l-q-u,(Louis Cella)

1916- Carleton W. Brown, 27168 Kingswood Drive, Dearborm Heights, Mich. 48127 retired,3-c-h-torches-lanterns-costumes-umbrellas-canes- 3D accessrories--l-q-u, (313)2745071 (Ed Puls)

1917- Kenneth Albert Klatt, 315 E. Oakdale Avenue, Lake Forest, Illinois60045 student, 1-c-i-m-q-z, (312)234-4864,school res. OL3-5106 (Leonard Stark)

1918- Michael John Lancaster, Box 308, Lake Dallas, Texas 75065 student, 1-c-i-m-r-u, (817)497-2273 (J. B. Cobb)

1919- Michael Harrison Box 505, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16412 Teacher, (814)734-1849, 2-c-h-m-q-z

1920- Malcolm B. Street, Jr., P. O. Box 1618, Anniston, Alabama 36201 attorney, 2-c-i-l-q-u-v, (205)237-9919, (205)236-8225

1921- Wilbert G. Kozeluh, 5050 Windsor Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60630 Paint salesman, 3-c-i-m-q-z, (545)9212, (631)8620

1922- Leonard J. Widovic, 175 Franklin St., East Paterson, New Jersey 07407 telephone co., 2-c-i-m-r-z, (201)797-8614, (Ed. W. Goheen)

1923- J. Robert Poole, 707 Howard, # 5, San Antonio, Texas 78212 Teacher, 2-c-i-m-q-z,

1924- Paul J. Shapiro, 5070 Rosecrest Drive, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15201 attorney, 2-c-h-m-q-u-v, (412)661-6945, (412)281-2936

1925- Eugene L. Meyer, 2226 Locust St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19103 Newspaper Reporter, 2-c-h-Some Protest,l-r-z, (215)LO-7-0452, (215)MU-6-3025 (Ted Hake)

1926- Roy M. Warberg, 423 Riverside Drive, Box 156, Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014 Retired, 3-c-presidential medals, historical events & persons items,q-u, (815)459-1016, (Elmer Piercy)

1927- Ken Kelley, 1113 Capitol View Court, McLean, Virginia 22101 student, 1-c-i-third party-l-r-u-v, 356-9267 (Bob Cereghino)

1928- Gregory Garwin, 534 172nd Avenue, Bellevue, Washington 98004 student, 1-c-h-l-q-u-v, (206)747-0290

1929- Woodrow S. Dixon, 328 Highland Avenue, New Castle, Pennsylvania 16101 student, 2-c-h-some locals-m-r-u-v, (412)654-9088

1930- Joseph B. Engel, 16 War Trophy Lane, Media, Pennsylvania 19063 student, 2-c-h-i-m-q-u-v, (215)LO-6-7455 (Ted Hake)

1931- Irving Corning, 181 Post Road, Marlborough, Massachusetts 01752 Manager dry cleaning plant, 3-d-h-l-r-z, (617)481-1220 (B. H. Corning)

1932- John W. Merritt, 518 W. Miner, Apt. 2J, Arlington Heights, Ill. 60005 Customer Service, Airline, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (312)392-5742

1933- James Denney, 3113 So. 116th Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68144 Newspaper Reporter, 3-c-h-m-q-z,(402)333-8825,(402)341-0300(John Jarrell)

1934- Hal Elliott Wert, 114 West 13th Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044 Assistant Instr., 2-c-i-Third Party-l-m-q-z, VI-2-6832, UN-4-3200

1935- Stephen Sweeney, 273 Murray Avenue, Larchmont, New York 10538 Management Consultant, 2-c-i-m-q-z, (914)834-2490, (212)935-8020 (Milton Dinkin)

1936- Harry T. Fenton, R.D. # 1, Willow Road, Belle Mead, New Jersey 08502 Advertising(agriculture), (201)359-6561, (262)7757 (Milton Dinkin) 3-c-i-Eisenhower-Teddy Roosevelt-Presidential signatures-l-r-u-v

1937- Paul Heimbrock, 6000 East 6th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80220 student, 1-c-h-i-l-r-z, (303)333-0342 (Lois Rathbone)

1938- Robert K. Stevenson, 525 Princeton Circle West, Fullerton, Calif. 92631 student, 1-c-i-m-q-z, (213)525-4657 (Gus Miller)

Applications for membership- continued

1939- Robert Eichhorn, 2740 Joseph Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
student, 1-c-h-l-q-u, 827-2813 (Leonard Stark)

1940- Philip E. Gettling III, 616 Flagstaff Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215
student, 1-c-h-m-jugates-q-u-v, (513)521-1582 (R. Melville)

1941- Randy Stone, 5 Arrowhead Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880
student, 1-c-h-l-r-z, (203)259-8241 (Milton Dinkin)

1942- Victor R. Miller, 7207 SW 33rd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97219
Social Worker, 2-c-h-i-l-q-u, 246-7362 (Charles Gustafson)

1943- Donald B. Jurney, 30 Raymond Lane, Wilton, Connecticut 06897
Sales Magager, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (203)762-7724, (203)227-5112 (J.D.DeWitt)

1944- Randall N. Judd, 175 Hillside Road, Kensington, Connecicut 06037
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, (203)229-4276, (M. F. Corbeil)

1945- Ward Winton, 1900 Thayer Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90025
Student, 1-c-i-buttons-q-z, (213)474-4641 (Gus Miller)

1946- Graham Humes, Baintree Road, Rosemont, Pennsylvania 19010
Investment Finance, 2-c-i-l-q-u, (215)LA-57516 (D. E. Wagner)

1947- William Harris, 11 Chestnut Drive, Glen Rock, New Jersey 07452
student, 1-c-i-l-q-u, (201)445-4007,

1948- James F. Dieke II, 40-44 So. Washington St., New Bremen, Ohio 45869
Manufacturing, 2-c-h-l-inaugeral medals & badges-q-z, (419)629-5221,
(419)629-2311

1949- Christopher Kinney, 78 Amherst Drive, Yonkers, New York 10710
student, 1-c-l-elections of 1912-16, 1952-56-l-q-z, (914)961-8414
(Ed Mitchell)

1950- James L. Welsh, 6302 Valley Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20034
student, 1-c-h-l-r-z, (301)365-3753, (Gary Lundquist)

1951- Antonio Ramirez, 535 West 110th Street, New York, New York 10025
Labor Educator, 2-c-i-m-q-z,(212)865-7651, (212)255-7800 (Howard Samuel)

1952- Miss Mary Papuchis, 7084 Glen Meadow Lane, Apt.C, Cincinnati,Ohio 45237
Social Worker, 3-c-i-m-q-u, 351-6692, 751-3700 (G. A. Boes)

1953- Victor Atihey, 7690 SW Fairmoor, Portland, Oregon 97225
Retail Floorcovering, 3-c-h-m-q-v,(503)292-3278,(503)223-4125 (S.Bibler)

1954- John H. McLagan, 4795 So. Lafayette Street, Englewood, Colorado 80110
Advertising, 3-c-h-m-inaugeral medals-q-u, (303)789-3917, (303)222-5601
(Lois Rathbone)

1955- C. Douglas Guske, 242 E. Palmyra Drive, San Bernardino, California 92404
Shell Oil Co. Retail Instructor, 2-c-h-m-q-z,(714)883-0213
(Darel Whitehair)

1956- Joseph J. Rose, 592 Jefferson Court, Guilderland, New York 12084
Attorney, 3-c-h-m-q-u, (518)438-0007, (578)489-2232 (James Kirk)

1957- Robert E. Marshall, 1722 Hobson Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805
Plumber, 2-c-i-l-q-u-v, (2)428-5771, (Jerry Schele)

1958- John M. Steigerwald, 231 Byrd Avenue, Scotch Plains, New Jersey 07076
Warehouse Supv., 3-c-h-l-m-r-z, (201)889-4244, (201)PL-9-5000

1959- Mark Warda, 725 Brompton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60657
student, 1-c-i-l-r-z, (312)935-0649

1960- Daniel Lee Pelak, 1139 Beechwood NE, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49505
student-salesman, 2-c-h-m-q-z,(616)3612719,(616)6187729 (Ed Bawden)

1961- Mrs. Blanche O. Wheeler, 415 S. Maple, McPherson, Kansas 67460
Housewife, 3-c-h-m-Civil War Encampment badges-s-u, 241-2370 (Ruth Nigh)

1962- Doug Liller, 509 Eudora, Denver, Colorado 80220
student, 1-c-h-l-q-z, 377-3592 (Lois Rathbone)

1963- Philip H. Snyder, 321 Broadway, New York, New York 10007
Business Executive, 3-c-d-h-i-l-z, (212)962-0399

1964- John R. Albrecht, 607 N. Ringold St., Janesville, Wisconsin 53545
student, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (608)752-4828 (H. T. Olmsted)

1965- James T. Carlton, 521 Mandana Blvd., Oakland, California 94610
student, 2-c-h-1964-l-r-u-w, (415)451-0761

Applications for membership- continued

1966- John A. Waterhouse, 76 Hillcrest Road, Glastonbury, Conn. 06033
Teacher, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (203)633-2659 (Alta Crowley)

1967- Robert E. Worrell, 636 S. Miami St., Apt. 3N, West Milton, Ohio 45383
Teacher, 2-c-d-i-presidential & natural figures-l-q-z, (513)698-4043
(Ed Huff)

1968- Robert E. Craft, Dr. Perry Road, Box 145, Ijamsville, Maryland 21754
student, 1-c-h-l-q-z, (301)874-2568

1969- Mrs. Alice Cromie, Rt. 1, Box 42, Grayslake, Illinois 60030
Writer, 3-c-h-i-Civil War period-l-m-r-z,(312)566-5089 (Ed Jensen)

✓1970- Fred Parsons, 505 Lamson Avenue, Bedford, Ohio 44146
Antique Dealer, 3-c-d-h-i-m-q-u-v, 232-2767 (John T. Popa)

1971- Michael D. Shagan, 525 East 82nd Street, New York, New York 10028
Attorney, 2-c-i-l-books & letters-q-z, (212)YU-8-9463, (212)MU-8-3200
(Lola Pergament)

1972- Eric Anderson, 1822 Chadbourne Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53705
student, 1-c-h-l-r-z, (608)233-6239 (Ralph H. Callies)

1973- Charles F. Bell, P. O. Box 445, Burlington, North Carolina 27215
student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, (919)226-2584

1974- Mrs. Dean H. Petersen, 2401 Park Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Housewife, 3-c-h-m-q-u, (308)423-2343 (Paul M. Phillippi)

1975- Brainerd Mears, Jr., Box 3692, Laramie, Wyoming 82070
Professor,Geology, 3-c-i-m-q-z, 745-9560, 766-2396 (Chas. McSorley)

1976- Gary S. Williams, 2923 W. 94th Terr., Leawood, Kansas 66206
college student, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (913)6485006

1977- Charles J. Oliver, 2828 Marshall St., Falls Church, Virginia 22042
Insurance Manager, 2-c-d-h-r-z, (703)532-7977 (W. C. Rickrode)

1978- Raymond Poe, 1712 Wayne, Topeka, Kansas 66604
Custodian, 3-c-i-postcards & letters,-m-q-z, 49887 (O. J. Kroeker)

1979- Kurt Alan Shuttler, 24086 Smith Avenue, Westlake, Ohio 44145
student, 1-c-i-l-q-z (216)7772852

1980- Jack J. Yelaca, 3238 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90034
student, 1-c-h-m-q-z, (213)475-4278

1981- Roger B. Neighborgall, 900 Country Club Drive, Vienna, Virginia 22180
Electronics, 3-c-h-m-q-z,(703)9382477,(202)9653712) (Gus Miller)

1982- Mrs. Louise Hammack, Box 499, Lake Isabella, California 93240
Medical Office, (714)379-8460, 3-c-i-l-q-u-v, (Mrs. Foster)

1983- William E. Hoth, 22352 Gregory St., Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Professor, 3-c-i-m-q-z, (313)274-8843 (Richard Criss)

1984- Robert James Villone, P. O. Box 291, Scotch Plains, New Jersey 07076
Real Estate - Builder, 2-c-h-patriotic, historical-l-q-z, 322-8198

1985- Mrs. Joseph S. C. Mach, 222 Pine Street, Seaford, Delaware 19973
Housewife, 3-c-h-m-q-u, (302)629-9486

1986- Robert Wayne Kircher, 515 Holt Road, Webster, New York 14580
Adv. & Sales, WHEC Television, 2-c-h-l-q-z, (716)8721974, (716)5465670x30
(Mrs. Agnes T. Gay)

✓1987- John J. Zadd, 23941 Puritan Avenue, Euclid, Ohio 44123
Truck Driver, 3-c-i-l-r-z, 731-8785 (Marion Cylkowski)

1988-William P. Keffalas, R.D. # 2, 422 East, Burler, Pennsylvania 16001
student, 1-c-i-m-q-z, (412)2872401 (Rich Trimble)

1989- Thomas R. Selman, 230B Hickory St., Levelland, Texas 79336
College Administrator, 2-c-h-l-q-z, (806)894-5957, (806)894-4921 ext.269
(Chas. McSorley)

1990- Gene S. Harmon, 715 Cameron, P.O. Box 493, McComb, Mississippi 39648
Journalist, 2-c-i-m-buttons-r-z, 684-3004, 684-2421, 684-2960, (Gus Miller)

✓1991- Miss Anne Knapp, 14902 Montrose Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44111
Bookkeeper, 3-c-d-h-m-q-z,

1992- William D. Anderson, 5805 Hays Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206
student, 2-c-i-l-m-posters-q-z, (412)441-3919 (Stephen V. Russell)

1993- Mrs. Pearl L. Neal, Box 346, Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003
Teacher, 3-c-h-l-q-z. (918)FE-6-3617 (Ronald Neal)

Applications for membership- continued.

1994- Miss Alice Barrett, P. O. Box 325, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001
student, 1-c-i-m-q-z, 632-4548, (Dr. L. M. Holland)
1995- Irwin Schier, 5979 Drexel Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131
Pharmacist, 2-c-h-m-q-w, (215)GR-3-8074 (C. B. Morgan)

TOP RECRUITERS FOR THE QUARTER

Four members each - Milton Dinkin, Gus Miller
Three members each - Chas. McSorley, Lois Rathbone
Two members each - Ted Hake, Leonard Stark, Dale Wagner

Rejoined-

166- James T. Havel, 811 Chernus St., Carson City, Nevada 89701
Deputy Director of Research, Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau,
2-c-l-Third party-autographs-KKK-L-S-z, (702)882-0745, (702)882-7537
334- William Paul Davis, 604 Union Avenue, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505
2-c-i-l-q-u-v
496- Gerald R. Gereau, 1425 N. St.N.W., Suite 604, Washington, D.C. 20005
Printing, public relations, 2-c-h-r-z, (202)387-3185, (202)628-0254
836- John E. Vargo, American University, Room 315, McDowell Hall,
Washington, D.C. 200016, student, 1-d-h-l-FDR-JFK-HHH-LBJ-r-z, 662-8736
1328- Mike Troutman, 2001 So. Terrace Drive, Wichita, Kansas 67218
graduate student, 2-c-i-m-q-z, (316)MU-6-6859

Omitted from roster-

1665- Victor J. Fariello, Jr., 124 Oxford Road, New Hartford, N. Y. 13413
student, 1-c-i-l-q-u-v, RA-45358
1666- Justin LaBarbera, Jr., 46 Ridge Road, Glen Rock, New Jersey 07452
Bank Clerk, 2-c-i-l-q-x, (201)444-2427, (212)425-2323 ext. 3409

To correct listing in roster-

401- William R. Wells, 311 W. 18th St., Tifton, Georgia 31794
Sr. Draftsman, 2-c-i-l-r-z, (912)382-4573, (912)382-5353
1814- Miss Karen Rockow, 1153 E. 26th St., Brooklyn, New York 11210
graduate student, 1-c-i-peace & special cause buttons-l-r-z
(212)ES-7-2643, school address 6 Ash St., Cambridge, Mass.02138

Changes of address-

Dr. Stephen Adelson, 2511 E. 28th St., Tulsa, Oklahoma 74114
Charles Altman, 217-C Charleston NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108
George Arthur, 1419 37th Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98122
Harold E. Barcey, 5555 Tippecanoe Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406
David Beck, 707 So. Garnavillo St., Anamosa, Iowa 52205
Daryl E. Beall, Rt. 1, Box 731, Waukee, Iowa 50263
Steve Beidner, 425 So. Detroit St., # 304, Los Angeles, California 90036
Ames A. Bishop, 117 Graham Road, West Hartford, Conn. 06118
Taylor Blanton, 4407 Jonathan, Bellaire, Texas 77401
Charles W. Cameron, 345 Pine St., Galion, Ohio 44833
Mrs. Lee S. Caron, RFD # 3, Wenham St., Plymouth, Mass. 02360
Fred Chittock, 1640 N. Mar Vista Ave., Pasadena, California 91104(213)
P. Stephen Clendenen, P.O. Box 1705, Fremont, California 94538
Glen J. Cooper, 1155 Marine St., # 111, Boulder, Colorado 80302
James Crawford, 910 Greenwood Avenue, Winnetka, Illinois 60093
R. Ritchie Desio, 240 Olinda Ave., La Habra, California 90631
John D. DeWitt III, 125 High St., Travellers Ins., Boston, Mass. 02110
Dennis J. Downey, 893 W. Wood, Decatur, Illinois 62522
Benjamin Fauver, 12 Island Lake Lane, Shelton. Wash. 98584
Bernard K. Fischer, 5247 Corteen Place, North Hollywood, Cal. 91607
Charles A. Fleming, 1361 Ringe Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89110
John Ford, Stanford-in-Austria, Seilerstatte 20, A1010 Vienna, Austria
Dave Freint, 1200 Fairmount Place, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024
William Gibson, South Case Hall, James Madison College, East Lansing,Mich48823
Rev. Oscar A. Guinn, Jr., 800 Highland Avenue, Needham, Mass. 02194
G. Victor Guiness, Jr., 130 Buckingham Drive, Stamford, Conn. 06902

Changes of address- concluded.

Ted Hake, 2021 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19103
Joseph M. Hafey, 239 A Blue Sage Drive, Ballwin, Missouri 63011
Perry R. Happell, Woodmont Terrace,Apt.O-5,910 Woodmont Blvd.,Nashville,Tenn.
Mitchell V. Harper, 939 Main St., New Haven, Indiana 46774
Millicent A. Hatch, Heritage Village, Southbury, Conn. 06488
James T. Havel, 811 Chernus, Carson City, Nevada 89701
Weimer K. Hicks, Jr., 1403 E. Kessler Blvd., Indianapolis, Indiana 46220
Byron M. Hoke, 27 Meadow Lane, Doylestown, Penn. 18901
Samuel H. Kaeppel, 367 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. 01301
Stephen B. Kanner, 7520 Greer Dr., Oxon Hill, Maryland 20022
Julian P. Kanter, 207 Groffunder Dr., Menands, N. Y. 12204
Mrs. John Kelley, 4592 Club Circle NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30319
Ken Kelley, 6801 Melrose Drive, McLean, Virginia 22101
Dan Kinney, 1022 Cumberland Rd., Glendale, Cal. 91202
Ronald R. Kitchen, Box 322, Illiapolis, Illinois 62539
O. J. Krocher, 3029 Randolph # B, Topeka, Kansas 66611
John LaBelle, Volcano, California 95689
Dr. James A. Long II, 3910 Newport Ave., Apt. 11, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805
Neal Machander, 2534 No. Linwood Avenue, Santa Ana, California 92701
Edward Mendlowitz, 137 East 36th St., New York, N. Y. 10016
Joseph E. Murphy, Box 154, Williamstown, New Jersey 08094
Mrs. Ann Nelson, 3493 - 12th St.SE, Salem, Oregon 97302
William A. Nestor, RR # 1, Arcanum, Ohio 45304
Alvin M. Oakes, Jr., 340 E. 64th St., New York, N.Y. 10021
Jim Oliver, 315 N. Murray St., Madison, Wisconsin 53715
Ernest R. Olsen, 78 River Gate Drive, Wilton, Conn. 06897
Samuel C. Patterson, Dept. of Political Science, S.U.I., Iowa City,Iowa 52240
Dr. Gary W. R. Patton, 50 Windsor Ave., Indiana, Penn. 15701
William J. Peterson, 7036 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia, Penn. 19111
Christopher Petro, 6820 SW Dancaster, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kansas 66604
John P. Piczak, 1 Janet Drive, Poughkeepsie, New York 12603
Theodore Powell, 178-24 Cherry Wood Lane, Homewood, Illinois 60430
Timothy Anderson Reese, 1040 Bellview Place, McLean, Virginia 22101
Charles E. Robinson, 4703 - 12th Avenue, # 5, Moline, Illinois 61265
Robert Rosegarten, 25 Park Place, Great Neck, New York 11021
Richard Rovsek, Guest Pac. Corp., 669 S. Third Avenue, Mt.Vernon, N.Y. 10550
Roy Safanda, 229 S. 5th St., Geneva, Illinois 60134
John W. Sandidge, 6600 Tppanga Canyon Blvd., Canoga Park, Cal. 91305
Dr. Robert P. Scott, 218 Coronado Bldg., Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Robert Sellers, Lewistown, Missouri 63452
Richard Sherman, 43 Hunter Drive, West Hartford, Conn. 06107
Miss Margaret Shimp, c/o John Shimp, 61 Flowers Ave., Sharon, Penn. 16146
John R. Sillito, 1612 Jefferson St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
John Simson, Apt.S-4, Cooper St. at Elm, Edgewater Park, New Jersey 08010
Morris Slom, 5828 Mariner, Tampa, Florida 33609
C. Lynwood Smith, 607 Randolph Ave., Huntsville, Alabama 35801
Richard A. Soffey, 146 Arlington Road, Utica, New York 13501
Rex Stark, Crothers Memorial 320B, Stanford University 94305
R. William A. Thiederman, 1331 S. Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Cal. 90019
Grant J. Verhulst., 1834 Ernst Road, Clearwater, Florida 33516
Robert E. Voss, 6412 N. Upland Terrace, Peoria, Illinois 61614
Dale Wagner, Political Science Dept., University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44304
John D. Wagner, 12 Charlton Road, Harrisburg, Penn. 17112
Richard F. Wagner, RR # 1, Shepherd, Mich. 48883
H. Alan Wainwright, 529 S. Count St., Medina, Ohio 44256
Neale E. Warren, P. O. Box 867, Port Angeles, Wash. 98362
Norman Webb, 1610 NE Hogan Dr., Gresham, Oregon 97030
Aaron J. Weintraub, 290 Grove St., Auburndale, Maine 02166
Bob Werle, 139 Classen, Dallas, Texas 75218

B R U M M A G E M*

Wayne LaPoe, President
Chairman, Committee on Ethics

*Brummagem (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

In the last issue of BRUMMAGEM there was a notice that a Virgil Foss had circulated an illustrated sales flyer to APIC members containing buttons which had been reported previously as fakes. At the time of the filing of this notice your Chairman was not aware that Mr. Foss had been admitted as a probationary member with #1742. Upon this discovery Mr. Foss was contacted and he offered a prompt explanation. He purchased the buttons in good faith and, after learning that they were fakes, refunded the purchase price to the buyers and returned the balance to the source from whom he obtained them. This source, in turn, informed me that the remaining supply of the three buttons in question has now been destroyed. This incident, therefore, was cleared up satisfactorily and should not reflect upon Mr. Foss.

Also, in the last issue of BRUMMAGEM there was illustrated a 1-inch "Nixon in '68" portrait button which contained a 1960 photograph of the candidate. Accompanying the illustration was a statement that if substantial proof were offered that this button had been available during the 1968 campaign, a clarification would appear in the following issue. A member has supplied the Committee with a copy of a sales sheet dated 9-14-68 on which is shown both versions of this button style - the one with the 1968 photograph as well as the one with the 1960 photo. This establishes that the button was available during the election campaign represented by the button and, as with the "HHH Fills the Prescription" button previously discussed in the same context, meets the prevailing test for authenticity as applied by the APIC Committee on Ethics.

The Eisenhower button pictured to the left may well be a fantasy piece as this style IKE button is unknown to your Chairman in an authentic version. The one shown is a fake. It has the same features, including a white painted metal back, as have many of the fakes recently appearing on the market. It is red, white and blue, 1¼" celluloid with no identifying markings.

To the right are two fakes obviously made at the same time and place. These specimens have been artificially "aged" and are in such condition that one wonders why anyone would purchase them for his collection. Both are 1¼" celluloid. The Coolidge button is blue on white and the Prohibition button is black on white. No markings.

Issued in 1969 by the APIC - Committee on Ethics

The five buttons pictured above have the same origin. All are fakes but the first three are easy to detect while the last two would fool many. All are 7/8" in diameter, celluloid and have identical shiny metal backs with the Sheetmetal Workers union label impressed. The Wilson-Marshall, Cox, and Coolidge-Dawes buttons are black and white and obviously appear to have been photographically reproduced from the original. The Smith button is blue on white with a red border and contains two union bugs on the bottom curl. The Hoover button has a black portrait with dark blue lettering on a white background with a red border. As with the Smith button, it also contains the union label of the Allied Printing Trades and Local 192 of the IPEU on the bottom curl. Beware of these buttons!

From time to time we are asked the question, "How does one identify fakes?" This is an almost impossible question to answer in a manner that would be of assistance to the questioner. There are no handy-dandy, easily stated and easily applied rules that will produce a certain answer. This should be apparent from the characteristics of the many fakes we have illustrated during the past five years we have published BRUMMAGEM.

It is discouraging, and at the same time alarming, to note how some collectors oversimplify the matter. Take rust. The absence or presence of rust is not a conclusive test of authenticity. Some authentic older buttons are in pristine condition while some of the very latest show evidence of rusting. It depends on how they have been preserved. When we refer to a "shiny metal back" or make the statement "looks as if it had been made yesterday" in BRUMMAGEM, it represents a point of identification relating to the specimen examined and, when considered together with other facts, establishes the classification. And, there is rust and there is rust. Artificial rusting and foxing is usually distinguishable from age rusting and foxing.

Or, consider painted metal backs. Many of the fakes we have identified recently have contained painted metal backs. On the other hand, legitimate buttons have painted metal backs; not many, it's true, but some do. And, some of the same fakes which have been identified in BRUMMAGEM as having painted metal backs have also been faked with plain metal backs.

Union labels? Union bugs can easily be photographically reproduced along with the rest of the decal, or left off for that matter. They may appear in the metal backing on the fake but not on the original depending on where the manufacturer purchased his sheetmetal. Again, the absence or presence of union labels does not, by itself, establish authenticity.

What do we suggest? Read BRUMMAGEM carefully and take every opportunity to become familiar with the appearance and the style of manufacture of buttons from each decade.

Issued in 1969 by the APIC - Committee on Ethics

B R U M M A G E M*

Wayne LaPoe, Chairman, Committee on Ethics

*Brummagem (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

For the benefit of the organization, and particularly the newer members, a review of the activities of the Committee on Ethics would seem to be desirable.

Due to the popularity and growth of the Political Americana hobby, an increasing amount of questionable material began appearing on the market in the early 1960's. Several APIC members had privately attempted to evaluate and track down the source of these items and it soon became apparent that the seriousness of the matter demanded that APIC officially address itself to the problem. In early 1963, then President Chick Harris asked your Chairman to draft a Code of Ethics which would enunciate the organization's posture on so-called "reproductions" and establish rules by which the members, officers and directors could be guided in classifying and dealing with such material. The Code of Ethics was adopted by the Executive Board in May 1963 and should now be a part of each member's APIC file.

Concern over spurious material continued to grow and at the APIC National Convention in Hartford in 1964, incoming President Ferd O'Brien appointed a Committee on Ethics and charged it with the responsibility of investigating suspected fakes, reporting the existence of confirmed fakes to the membership and, to whatever extent possible, taking action to deter production and distribution of these items.

With the cooperation of individual members the Committee has identified many fakes and reported their existence through BRUMMAGEM articles. Supplies of fake items have been obtained and removed from the market. Letters have been written to manufacturers and distributors informing them of APIC's interest in the menace and requesting their cooperation. Publishers have been informed of advertisements appearing in their publications in which fake material has been offered for sale resulting in the withdrawal of the advertising. The Committee has cooperated with the postal authorities in investigating manufacturer/distributors who offered fake material for sale through the mail without identifying it as such. Through talks at regional meetings and through Keynoter articles, the membership has gained an understanding of fakes and are in a better position to combat this threat to the hobby and protect their investment.

WHAT IS A "FAKE"?

The word "reproduction" does not adequately cover the field, nor does "fake". Brummagem (defined as above in The American College Dictionary) was chosen as the title of this series because it seems to describe the complete range of objectionable material. There is no uniform agreement among collectors and dealers as to what consiitutes objectionable material. On some crude and obvious reproductions the views are generally unanimous. On other classifications there is disagreement. One thing is certain: They all tend to destroy the hobby and ultimately the market they seek to take advantage of. Here are the classifications into which the Committee on Ethics place objectionable material and the position the Committee has taken with regard to the classifications:

REPRODUCTION: An item similar in major respects to a previously produced item but which was manufactured in its entirety subsequent to the campaign for which the original item was distributed. Such items almost always are made to deceive and are, perhaps, the most obnoxious of the fakes.

B R U M M A G E M

RESTRIKE: A metallic item such as a medalet or token struck from the original dies sometime subsequent to the event which accounted for the original issue. The Committee has condemned restrikes produced since 1900 and has taken a qualified stand on restrikes of the 19th century. While the latter group fits the definition in every way, the circumstances of issue and the subsequent age of the material (many of the earlier medalets were restruck in the mid-1800's) seem to justify a more liberal treatment under the Code with each collector evaluating the matter as he sees fit.

FANTASY PIECE: An item purporting to be authentic but which did not exist in any form at the time of the campaign indicated by the item (a reproduction, on the other hand, would involve an item similar to one which had existed on the earlier occasion). Many fakes are included in this category and most of the buttons produced as sales promotion devices during the last two presidential election campaigns. Objectionable on all counts.

REPIN OR RETIN: Items, usually celluloid buttons, which were partially manufactured at the time of the campaign represented but which involved additional manufacture subsequent to that time. Typically, a producer might have a supply of celluloid decals stored from an earlier date and later (conceivably, many years later) applies the metal ring, backing and pin so that the item can be sold to collectors. These items have caused considerable controversy and there is a difference of opinion as to how they should be classified. The Committee on Ethics' position has been that these are objectionable items and it has condemned them on the basis that they were only partially manufactured and not available for distribution during the campaign indicated. This distinction must be clearly understood. The fortunate collector who finds a complete display card of a dozen mint mechanical gold bugs not only would have the Committee's approval but its unabashed envy! The gold bugs obviously were not actually distributed or worn on the lapel during the 1896 campaign but they were completely manufactured and available for distribution at that time.

RERUN: An item rerun by a manufacturer at a date subsequent to the original issue and not in connection with an election campaign of the subject of the button. Sole purpose is to exploit the collector market. Condemned by the Committee on the grounds that it was not available for distribution at the time of the campaign indicated.

The quadrennial presidential election years seem to result in the appearance of a greater amount of objectionable material than other times. This is due to the fact that some companies (General Electric and Great Western Savings and Loan in 1964) and some retail and entertainment outlets (Red Garter in 1960 and The Blue Banjo and Farrell's Ice Cream Parlours in 1964) seem to feel that capitalizing on the national election spirit by producing fantasy pieces and near-reproductions as give-aways stimulates sales. Also, the considerable publicity given to individual collections during election years and the art work in the public press informs the unscrupulous operators of the demand for the material and provides examples for reproduction. 1968 will be no exception.

ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS